WEST Search History

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DATE: Thursday, October 20, 2005

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
		DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR	
☐	L1	Antacid$ or (alkali near bicarbonates) or (sodium near bicarbonate) or calcium or magnesium or aluminum	1871079
☐	L2	Prazole or $prazole or pyridylmethylsulfinylbenzimidazole or pmsba or (proton near pump near inhibitors)	4597
☐	L3	Prazole or $prazole or pyridylmethylsulfinylbenzimidazole or pmsba or (proton near pump near inhibitors)	4597
☐	L4	Ascorbic or thiamine or niacin or (retinol near palmitate) or phytonadione or riboflavin or pyridoxine or pyrid-oxine or cyanocobalamin or cobalamin or $cobalamin or folic or biotin or inositol or choline or (calcium near pantothenate) or b12 or b-12 or vitamin or vitamins	254189
☐	L5	Ranitidine or famotidine or cimetidine or nizatidine or $tidine	89585
☐	L6	(l1 or l2 or l5).clm. same (l4).clm.	2666
☐	L7	(l1 and l2 and l5).clm. same (l4).clm.	16
☐	L8	(l1).clm. same (l4).clm.	2316
☐	L9	L8 and deficiency.clm.	83
☐	L10	L9 not l7	83
☐	L11	L8 same deficiency.clm.	31
☐	L12	l2.clm. same l4.clm.	65
☐	L13	L12 and defic$.clm.	3
☐	L14	l12 not l13 not l7 not l11	46
☐	L15	l5.clm. same l4.clm.	467
☐	L16	L15 not l7 not l9 not l11 not l12 not l13 not l14	432
☐	L17	L16 and deficien$.clm.	10
☐	L18	(ranitidine or famotidine or cimetidine or nizatidine).clm. same l4.clm.	75

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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Search Results - Record(s) 51 through 75 of 75 returned.

☐ 51. 6923988. 01 May 03; 02 Aug 05. Solid carriers for improved delivery of active ingredients in pharmaceutical compositions. Patel; Mahesh V., et al. 424/489; 424/422 424/427 424/430 424/433 424/434 424/435 424/436 424/441 424/443 424/451 424/457 424/464 424/466 424/468 424/490. A61K009/14 A61K009/20 A61K009/22 A61K009/48 A61F002/00.

☐ 52. 6916813. 10 Dec 02; 12 Jul 05. (1-phenyl-2-heteoaryl)ethyl-guanidine compounds as inhibitors of mitochondrial F1F0 ATP hydrolase. Atwal; Karnail S., et al. 514/235.8; 514/254.01 514/314 514/357 514/361 514/374 514/383 514/394 514/397 514/399 544/139 544/370 546/164 546/275.1 548/127 548/204 548/262.8 548/309.7 548/314.7 548/315.1 548/315.4 548/336.5. A01N043/50 A61K031/415.

☐ 53. 6702683. 11 Jan 02; 09 Mar 04. Metering and packaging of controlled release medication. Abrams; Andrew L., et al. 424/465;. A61K009/20 A61K009/22 A61K009/44 A61K009/28.

☐ 54. 6663893. 05 Feb 02; 16 Dec 03. Taste masking coating composition. Corbo; Michael, et al. 424/474; 424/464 424/465 424/475 424/476 424/480 424/482 424/490 424/491 424/494. A61K009/28 A61K009/30 A61K009/32 A61K009/16 A61K009/42.

☐ 55. 6645528. 23 Oct 00; 11 Nov 03. Porous drug matrices and methods of manufacture thereof. Straub; Julie, et al. 424/489; 514/951. A61K009/14.

☐ 56. 6610667. 07 Jan 02; 26 Aug 03. Compositions for treatment of disorders of the oesophagus. Dettmar; Peter William, et al. 514/54; 514/4 514/779 514/780 514/782 536/114 536/119 536/123.1 536/124 536/55.1. A61K031/715 A61K047/36 A61P001/04.

☐ 57. 6569463. 06 Mar 01; 27 May 03. Solid carriers for improved delivery of hydrophobic active ingredients in pharmaceutical compositions. Patel; Mahesh V., et al. 424/497; 424/422 424/427 424/430 424/433 424/434 424/435 424/436 424/441 424/451 424/457 424/463 424/464 424/465 424/466 424/470 424/474 424/476 424/482 424/489 424/490 424/498 514/773 514/779 514/784 514/785 514/786. A61K009/16 A61K009/28 A61K009/32 A61K009/52 A61K009/56 A61K009/58.

☐ 58. 6551617. 20 Apr 00; 22 Apr 03. Taste masking coating composition. Corbo; Michael, et al. 424/465; 424/451 424/452 424/457 424/458 424/464 424/468 424/469 424/470 424/489 424/490 424/497. A61K009/20.

☐ 59. 6500459. 21 Jul 99; 31 Dec 02. Controlled onset and sustained release dosage forms and the preparation thereof. Chhabra; Harinderpal, et al. 424/474; 424/468 424/470 424/472 424/475 514/770 514/772.3 514/777 514/778 514/779 514/780 514/781 514/782. A61K009/22 A61K009/24 A61K009/30.

☐ 60. 6491950. 29 Aug 00; 10 Dec 02. Controlled release pharmaceutical composition. Gutierrez-Rocca; Jose, et al. 424/486; 424/451 424/457 424/488. A61K009/14 A61K009/52 A61K009/48.

☐ 61. 6391294. 12 Apr 00; 21 May 02. In situ formation of polymeric material. Dettmar; Peter William, et al. 424/78.11; 424/400 424/484 424/486 424/487 424/488 424/78.08 514/772 514/772.1. A61K031/74.

☐ 62. 6384049. 25 May 00; 07 May 02. Cancer treatment. Camden; James Berger. 514/303; 424/450 514/12 514/8. A61K031/44.

☐ 63. 6383471. 06 Apr 99; 07 May 02. Compositions and methods for improved delivery of ionizable hydrophobic therapeutic agents. Chen; Feng-Jing, et al. 424/45; 424/401 424/436 424/451 424/46 514/944. A61K009/12.

☐ 64. 6294192. 26 Feb 99; 25 Sep 01. Triglyceride-free compositions and methods for improved delivery of hydrophobic therapeutic agents. Patel; Mahesh V., et al. 424/451; 424/450 424/464 424/489 514/772 514/937 514/962 514/963 514/975. A61K009/48.

☐ 65. 6290929. 28 Jul 00; 18 Sep 01. Cancer treatment. Camden; James Berger. 424/1.11; 424/141.1 424/649 424/94.63 514/19 514/21 514/242 514/32 514/34 514/44 514/56 544/182. A61K031/53 C07D253/075.

☐ 66. 6261602. 21 Sep 99; 17 Jul 01. Pharmaceutical composition for rapid suspension in aqueous media. Calanchi; Massimo Maria, et al. 424/489; 424/456 424/464 424/490 424/493 424/496 424/497. A61K009/14 A61K009/16 A61K009/64 A61K009/20.

☐ 67. 6251428. 20 Jul 99; 26 Jun 01. Preparation of aqueous clear solution dosage forms with bile acids. Yoo; Seo Hong. 424/455; 424/456 424/479. A61K009/66.

☐ 68. 5811547. 09 Jun 95; 22 Sep 98. Method for inducing crystalline state transition in medicinal substance. Nakamichi; Kouichi, et al. 540/589; 548/500 564/213 564/45. C07D209/32 C07D223/24.

☐ 69. 5700410. 07 Jun 95; 23 Dec 97. Method of manufacturing wax matrices. Nakamichi; Kouichi, et al. 264/122; 264/211.11 264/211.23 264/349. A61K009/26 B29B007/46.

☐ 70. 5693337. 10 Jul 95; 02 Dec 97. Stable lipid emulsion. Suzuki; Hidekazu, et al. 424/450; 514/937 514/943. A61K009/127.

☐ 71. 5585243. 15 Sep 93; 17 Dec 96. Method of detecting cytopenia that is mediated by drug-dependent antibody binding to blood cells. Aster; Richard H., et al. 435/7.21; 435/7.2 435/7.24 435/7.25 435/7.9 435/7.92 435/7.95 436/519 436/520. G01N033/567.

☐ 72. 5518730. 03 Jun 92; 21 May 96. Biodegradable controlled release flash flow melt-spun delivery system. Fuisz; Richard C.. 424/426; 424/423 424/434 424/435 424/436 424/438 424/439 424/444 424/449 424/45 424/451 424/465 424/484 424/489 424/9.4 424/DIG.13 424/DIG.15 602/48. A61K009/70 A61K047/30 A61L015/62.

☐ 73. 5288503. 16 Jun 92; 22 Feb 94. Cryogel oral pharmaceutical composition containing therapeutic agent. Wood; Louis L., et al. 424/497; 424/78.1 424/78.12 424/78.13. A61K009/16 A61K009/50.

☐ 74. 5260066. 16 Jan 92; 09 Nov 93. Cryogel bandage containing therapeutic agent. Wood; Louis L., et al. 424/447; 424/443 424/445 424/486. A61L015/16.

☐ 75. 4952402. 17 Mar 88; 28 Aug 90. Controlled release powder and process for its preparation. Sparks; Randall T., et al. 424/419; 424/408 424/417 424/422 424/423 424/426 424/427 424/434 424/437 424/440 424/441 424/456 424/462 424/470 424/494 424/497 427/213.3 428/402.24. A61K009/58

A61K009/60 A61K009/68 A61K009/26.

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Term	Documents
RANITIDINE	2976
RANITIDINES	0
FAMOTIDINE	2091
FAMOTIDINES	1
CIMETIDINE	4048
CIMETIDINES	1
NIZATIDINE	1066
NIZATIDINES	0
(((NIZATIDINE OR FAMOTIDINE OR RANITIDINE OR CIMETIDINE).CLM.) SAME (4.CLM.)).PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD.	75
((RANITIDINE OR FAMOTIDINE OR CIMETIDINE OR NIZATIDINE).CLM. SAME L4.CLM.).PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD.	75

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 16 of 16 returned.

☐ 1. 20050182022. 01 Apr 05. 18 Aug 05. Chondroprotective/restorative compositions and methods of use thereof. Pierce, Scott W.. 514/54; 514/62 A61K031/739 A61K031/7008.

☐ 2. 20050048164. 14 Oct 04. 03 Mar 05. Coated chewing gum comprising an active substance having systemic activity. Stahl, Bronislaw-Jan. 426/5; A23G003/30.

☐ 3. 20050031544. 07 Aug 03. 10 Feb 05. Receptor mediated nanoscale copolymer assemblies for diagnostic imaging and therapeutic management of hyperlipidemia and infectious diseases. Njemanze, Philip Chidi. 424/9.322; A61K049/00.

☐ 4. 20050013857. 07 May 04. 20 Jan 05. Highly plastic granules for making fast melting tablets. Fu, Yourong, et al. 424/464; A61K009/20.

☐ 5. 20030064097. 06 Mar 01. 03 Apr 03. SOLID CARRIERS FOR IMPROVED DELIVERY OF HYDROPHOBIC ACTIVE INGREDIENTS IN PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS. Patel, Mahesh V., et al. 424/465; A61K009/20 A61K009/16 A61K009/50.

☐ 6. 20020107265. 18 Oct 99. 08 Aug 02. EMULSION COMPOSITIONS FOR POLYFUNCTIONAL ACTIVE INGREDIENTS. CHEN, FENG-JING, et al. 514/310; A61K031/47 A01N043/42.

☐ 7. 20020068718. 02 Oct 01. 06 Jun 02. Chondroprotective/restorative compositions and methods of use thereof. Pierce, Scott W.. 514/54; 514/57 514/62 A61K031/715 A61K031/70.

☐ 8. 20020031558. 05 Feb 01. 14 Mar 02. Preparation of aqueous clear solution dosage forms with bile acids. Yoo, Seo Hong. 424/653; 514/171 514/60 A61K033/24 A61K031/57 A61K031/718.

☐ 9. 6924273. 02 Oct 01; 02 Aug 05. Chondroprotective/restorative compositions and methods of use thereof. Pierce; Scott W.. 514/54; 424/134.1 424/423 424/450 424/484 424/486 424/488 424/499 424/548 424/639 424/756 514/2 514/56 514/62 536/18.7 536/21 536/54 536/55.1 536/55.2. A01N065/00 A61K031/73 A61K038/16.

☐ 10. 6702683. 11 Jan 02; 09 Mar 04. Metering and packaging of controlled release medication. Abrams; Andrew L., et al. 424/465;. A61K009/20 A61K009/22 A61K009/44 A61K009/28.

☐ 11. 6610667. 07 Jan 02; 26 Aug 03. Compositions for treatment of disorders of the oesophagus. Dettmar; Peter William, et al. 514/54; 514/4 514/779 514/780 514/782 536/114 536/119 536/123.1 536/124 536/55.1. A61K031/715 A61K047/36 A61P001/04.

☐ 12. 6500459. 21 Jul 99; 31 Dec 02. Controlled onset and sustained release dosage forms and the preparation thereof. Chhabra; Harinderpal, et al. 424/474; 424/468 424/470 424/472 424/475 514/770 514/772.3 514/777 514/778 514/779 514/780 514/781 514/782. A61K009/22 A61K009/24 A61K009/30.

☐ 13. 6391294. 12 Apr 00; 21 May 02. In situ formation of polymeric material. Dettmar; Peter William, et al. 424/78.11; 424/400 424/484 424/486 424/487 424/488 424/78.08 514/772 514/772.1.

A61K031/74.

☐ 14. 6383471. 06 Apr 99; 07 May 02. Compositions and methods for improved delivery of ionizable hydrophobic therapeutic agents. Chen; Feng-Jing, et al. 424/45; 424/401 424/436 424/451 424/46 514/944. A61K009/12.

☐ 15. 5811547. 09 Jun 95; 22 Sep 98. Method for inducing crystalline state transition in medicinal substance. Nakamichi; Kouichi, et al. 540/589; 548/500 564/213 564/45. C07D209/32 C07D223/24.

☐ 16. 5518730. 03 Jun 92; 21 May 96. Biodegradable controlled release flash flow melt-spun delivery system. Fuisz; Richard C.. 424/426; 424/423 424/434 424/435 424/436 424/438 424/439 424/444 424/449 424/45 424/451 424/465 424/484 424/489 424/9.4 424/DIG.13 424/DIG.15 602/48. A61K009/70 A61K047/30 A61L015/62.

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Term	Documents
((((2.CLM.) SAME (4.CLM.)) AND ((5.CLM.) SAME (4.CLM.))) AND ((4.CLM.) SAME (1.CLM.))).PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD.	16
((L1 AND L2 AND L5).CLM. SAME (L4).CLM.).PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD.	16

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15/6,KWIC/14
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

07146448 PMID: 6240396
The anecdotal antidotes.
Feb 1984

... well known antidotes. Among the antidotes considered are naloxone, physostigmine, folate, Prussian blue, n-acetylcysteine, **cimetidine** , subcutaneous magnesium salts, nicotinamide, and thioctic acid.
; Acetylcysteine--therapeutic use--TU; Adult; Aged; Animals; Child; **Cimetidine** --therapeutic use--TU; Ferrocyanides--therapeutic use--TU; **Folic Acid** --therapeutic use--TU; Heart Diseases--chemically induced--CI; Humans; Magnesium--administration and dosage--AD; Magnesium--therapeutic use--TU; Middle Aged; Naloxone--adverse effects--AE; Naloxone--therapeutic use--TU; **Niacinamide** --therapeutic use--TU; Physostigmine--adverse effects --AE; Physostigmine--therapeutic use--TU; **Pyridoxine** --therapeutic use --TU; **Thioctic Acid** --therapeutic use--TU
Chemical Name: Antidotes; Ferrocyanides; ferric ferrocyanide; Naloxone; Cimetidine; Physostigmine; **Folic Acid** ; Acetylcysteine; **Thioctic Acid** ; **Pyridoxine** ; Magnesium; **Niacinamide**

15/6,KWIC/15
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

10232786 PMID: 8101078
Anti-oxidant properties of H2-receptor antagonists. Effects on myeloperoxidase-catalysed reactions and hydroxyl radical generation in a ferrous-hydrogen peroxide system.
Jun 22 1993

... under conditions resembling those in experiments with intact neutrophils. Since peak plasma concentrations of cimetidine, **ranitidine** and **nizatidine** are well within the micromolar range, after oral therapeutic dosing, our results may be of clinical relevance. The inhibitory actions of **cimetidine** and **nizatidine** were largely due to scavenging of hypochlorous acid (HOCl), a powerful chlorinating oxidant produced in the MPO-H2O2-Cl- system. In contrast to **famotidine** , **ranitidine** was also a potent scavenger of HOCl, while both drugs inhibited MPO reversibly by converting...

... compound II, which is inactive in the oxidation of Cl-. The HOCl scavenging potencies of **ranitidine** and **nizatidine** were about three times higher than that of the anti-rheumatic drug, penicillamine, which had a potency similar to that of **cimetidine** . The rapid HOCl scavenging ability of penicillamine is thought to contribute to its anti-inflammatory effects. Using **riboflavin** as a probe, the H2-antagonists were found to be inhibitors of hydroxyl radical (.OH...

15/6,KWIC/16
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

13306960 PMID: 10082317
Effects of nicorandil on experimentally induced gastric ulcers in rats: a possible role of K(ATP) channels.
Jan 1999

The anti-ulcer effects of **nicorandil** [N-(2-hydroxyethyl)nicotinamide

nitrate ester] were examined on water-immersion plus restraint stress-induced and aspirin-induced gastric ulcers in rats, compared with those of **cimetidine** . **Nicorandil** (3 and 10 mg/kg) given orally to rats dose-dependently inhibited the development of acid-related damage (water-immersion- and aspirin-induced gastric lesions) in the models. **Cimetidine** (50 mg/kg, p.o.) also had anti-ulcer effects in the same models. However...

... the presence of glibenclamide (20 mg/kg, i.v.), an antagonist of K(ATP) channels, **nicorandil** did not inhibit the formation of gastric lesions. **Nicorandil** (10 mg/kg) given intraduodenally (i.d.), like **cimetidine** (50 mg/kg), significantly reduced the volume of the gastric content, total acidity and total acid output in the pylorus ligation model. Glibenclamide reversed the changes caused by i.d. **nicorandil** . I.v. infusion of **nicorandil** (20 microg/kg per min) significantly increased gastric mucosal blood flow, without affecting blood pressure...

... not observed after i.v. treatment with glibenclamide (20 mg/kg). These results indicate that **nicorandil** administered orally to rats produces the anti-ulcer effect by reducing the aggressive factors and...

15/6,KWIC/17

07323500 PMID: 2992666

Histamine-induced inositol **phospholipid breakdown in the longitudinal smooth muscle of guinea-pig ileum.**

Jun 1985

Histamine-induced inositol **phospholipid breakdown in the longitudinal smooth muscle of guinea-pig ileum.**

The characteristics of histamine-stimulated **inositol** phospholipid breakdown in slices of guinea-pig ileal smooth muscle and cerebellum have been investigated. In cerebellar slices the inhibition of the **inositol** phospholipid response to histamine by mepyramine was consistent with competitive antagonism of histamine H1-receptors...

... value for histamine in guinea-pig ileum, while promethazine competitively antagonized the muscarinic receptor-mediated **inositol** phospholipid response in this tissue (Ka 3.6 X 10(7)M-1). **Cimetidine** , on its own, did not significantly inhibit the **inositol** phosphate accumulation elicited by histamine in ileum. In the presence of 0.2 microM mepyramine, **cimetidine** (0.1 mM) produced a small parallel shift of the histamine concentration-response curve (Ka...
... of an H2-receptor-mediated response. The effect of a range of histamine analogues on **inositol** phospholipid breakdown was determined. Dose-response curves were constructed and characterized in terms of the...

... dimethylhistamine, N alpha-methylhistamine, 2-pyridylethylamine and 2-thiazolyethylamine produced the largest accumulations of [3H]- **inositol** -1-phosphate. A very weak response was produced by the H2-selective agonist impromidine, while...

... suggest that an H1-receptor component in guinea-pig ileum, may coexist with a larger **inositol** phospholipid response to histamine which is independent of the activation of H1- or H2-receptors.

15/6,KWIC/18

DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

10743624 PMID: 7948786
Characterization of cimetidine **transport in LLCPK1 cells.**
Jul 1994

Characterization of cimetidine **transport in LLCPK1 cells.**
In this study, **cimetidine** uptake and its regulation by LLCPK1 monolayers were investigated. Uptake was temperature dependent with kinetic and specificity characteristics typical of a carrier-mediated mechanism. With **cimetidine** uptake in the presence of an excess concentration of the potent inhibitor quinidine as a measure of nonspecific transport, the estimated kinetic parameters for **cimetidine** uptake at 37 degrees C under steady-state conditions are Km = 32.3 +/- 6.4...

... and Vmax = 20.2 +/- 2.1 pmol/mg per minute. Amiloride, quinidine, and quinine inhibited **cimetidine** uptake, whereas N1-methylnicotinamide, tetraethylammonium, and guanidine did not. The uptake of **cimetidine** was increased in the presence of a cell-->lumen H+ gradient, consistent with the behavior of a **cimetidine** -H+ antiport system. Furthermore, the activity of both the Na(+)-H+ exchanger and H(+)-ATPase acted to dissipate the cell-->lumen H+ gradient, thereby decreasing net **cimetidine** transport. These results suggest that there is a **cimetidine** -H+ exchange system in LLCPK1 cells and that the net secretion of organic base in...
Descriptors: ***Cimetidine** --metabolism--ME; *Kidney--metabolism--ME; *Macrolides

15/6,KWIC/19
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

08113894 PMID: 2830543
Interactions between intracellular cyclic AMP and agonist-induced inositol **phospholipid breakdown** in isolated gastric mucosal cells of the **rat.**
Nov 1987

Interactions between intracellular cyclic AMP and agonist-induced inositol **phospholipid breakdown in isolated gastric mucosal cells of the rat.**
... cAMP (histamine plus rolipram and forskolin plus rolipram) inhibited the carbachol-induced accumulation of [3H] **inositol** tris-, bis- and monophosphate. There was both a temporal and quantitative correlation between the increase in cAMP and the inhibition of the accumulation of [3H] **inositol** phosphates. **Cimetidine** attenuated the inhibitory effect of histamine on the formation of [3H] **inositol** phosphates. The enhancement of the accumulation of [3H] **inositol** phosphates by various concentrations of carbachol affected neither the basal nor the histamine-stimulated cAMP...

... contrast to dibutyryl-cAMP, dibutyryl-cGMP did not modify the carbachol-induced formation of [3H] **inositol** phosphates. The biologically active phorbol ester, 12-O-tetradecanoylphorbol-13-acetate (TPA), which activates protein kinase C, inhibited both the basal and carbachol-induced accumulation of [3H] **inositol** phosphates. We suggest that the inhibition of the formation of **inositol** trisphosphate by the increase in the intracellular level of cAMP and by the activation of...
Descriptors: *Cyclic AMP--physiology--PH; * **Inositol** Phosphates --metabolism--ME; *Sugar Phosphates--metabolism--ME

15/6,KWIC/20
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

13899528 PMID: 11587183
Gastroesophageal reflux disease presenting as xerophthalmia.
Sep-Oct 2001

...; Child; Drug Therapy, Combination; Gastroesophageal Reflux--drug therapy--DT; Humans; Ointments; Omeprazole--therapeutic use--TU; **Ranitidine** --therapeutic use--TU; **Vitamin** A--blood--BL; **Vitamin** A --therapeutic use--TU; **Vitamin** A Deficiency--diagnosis--DI; **Vitamin** A Deficiency--drug therapy--DT; Xerophthalmia--drug therapy--DT

15/6,KWIC/21
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

09186803 PMID: 2253823
Effect of cimetidine **on hepatic** vitamin **D metabolism in humans.**
1990

Effect of cimetidine **on hepatic** vitamin **D metabolism in humans.**
Cimetidine inhibits the action of **vitamin** D-hydroxylase (a hepatic mixed-function oxidase) in the rat. Therefore, the hypothesis was tested that this H2 receptor antagonist would affect **vitamin** D metabolism in humans. Nine adult patients were treated with 400 mg **cimetidine** orally twice daily during a period from winter to summer, when days were becoming longer...

... treatment, but the level rose significantly after withdrawal of the drug. The other hydroxylates of **vitamin** D were not affected. Levels of albumin, total calcium, phosphorus and alkaline phosphatase remained normal. The data suggest that short-term treatment with **cimetidine** could potentially perturb **vitamin** D metabolism in man.
Descriptors: *Cimetidine--therapeutic use--TU; *Liver--metabolism--ME; * **Vitamin** D--metabolism--ME

15/6,KWIC/22
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

07533688 PMID: 3964260
H1-histaminergic activation stimulates inositol -1-phosphate accumulation in chromaffin cells.
Mar 13 1986

H1-histaminergic activation stimulates inositol -1-phosphate accumulation in chromaffin cells.
Adrenal medullary chromaffin cells maintained in vitro were prelabeled with [3H] **inositol** and the accumulation of [3H] **inositol** -1-phosphate, was determined following stimulation with a variety of pharmacological agents. Carbachol, bradykinin, and histamine produced significantly greater accumulation of [3H] **inositol** -1-phosphate over basal levels, with histamine producing the greatest effect. H1-histamine receptor antagonists ...

... to reduce or completely block the histamine response. The two specific H2-histamine receptor antagonists, **cimetidine** and **ranitidine** , had no effect on this response. Histamine dose-response characteristics in the presence of mepyramine...

Descriptors: *Adrenal Medulla--metabolism--ME; * **Inositol** Phosphates --metabolism--ME; *Receptors, Histamine--drug effects--DE; *Receptors, Histamine H1--drug effects--DE; *Sugar...
...; cytology--CY; Adrenal Medulla--drug effects--DE; Animals; Bradykinin --pharmacology--PD; Carbachol--pharmacology--PD; Cattle; **Cimetidine** --pharmacology--PD; Clemastine--pharmacology--PD; Histamine--pharmacology --PD; Hydrolysis; Pyrilamine--pharmacology--PD; Time Factors
Chemical Name: Inositol Phosphates; Receptors, Histamine; Receptors, Histamine H1; Sugar Phosphates; **inositol** 1-phosphate; Clemastine; Histamine; Carbachol; **Cimetidine** ; Bradykinin; Pyrilamine

15/6,KWIC/23
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

06892792 PMID: 6319677
Tubular transport and metabolism of cimetidine **in chicken kidneys.**
Feb 1984

Tubular transport and metabolism of cimetidine **in chicken kidneys.**
Renal tubular transport and renal metabolism of [14C] **cimetidine** (CIM) were investigated by unilateral infusion into the renal portal circulation in chickens (Sperber technique...

... following organic cations competitively inhibited the tubular transport of [14C]CIM with decreasing potency: CIM, **ranitidine** , **thiamine** , procainamide, guanidine and choline. CIM inhibited the transport of [14C] **thiamine** , [14C]amiloride and [14C]tetraethylammonium. During CIM infusion, two renal metabolites, CIM sulfoxide and hydroxymethylcimetidine ...
Descriptors: ***Cimetidine** --metabolism--ME; *Kidney--metabolism--ME...; PD; Drug Interactions; Guanidines--pharmacology--PD; Kidney Tubules --metabolism--ME; Portal System; Procainamide--pharmacology--PD; **Ranitidine** --pharmacology--PD; **Thiamine** --pharmacology--PD
Chemical Name: Carbon Radioisotopes; Guanidines; Procainamide; Cimetidine ; **Thiamine** ; Choline; **Ranitidine**

15/6,KWIC/24
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

09998042 PMID: 1333388
Effect of histamine on signal transduction in cultured human trabecular meshwork cells.
Oct 1992

... of cultured human trabecular meshwork cells by histamine caused time and dose related increases in **inositol** phosphates and intracellular free calcium. The increase in **inositol** trisphosphate (IP3) was immediate and calcium independent while that of **inositol** monophosphate (IP1) was gradual and calcium dependent. The rise in intracellular calcium was also rapid...

... influx from external medium. Histamine also caused time and concentration related de novo synthesis of **inositol** phospholipids. Mepyramine but not **cimetidine** inhibited the action of histamine. These results indicate that histamine, via H1 receptor, evokes an early hydrolysis of **inositol** phospholipids and increase in intracellular free calcium, signals which may be involved with the function...
...; Aged, 80 and over; Calcium--metabolism--ME; Cells, Cultured;

Histamine Antagonists--pharmacology--PD; Humans; Hydrolysis; **Inositol** 1,4,5-Trisphosphate--metabolism--ME; **Inositol** Phosphates--metabolism--ME ; Middle Aged; Phosphatidylinositols--metabolism--ME; Pyrilamine --pharmacology--PD; Receptors, Histamine H1--metabolism...
Chemical Name: Histamine Antagonists; **Inositol** Phosphates; Phosphatidylinositols; Receptors, Histamine H1; Histamine; Calcium; **Inositol** 1,4,5-Trisphosphate; Pyrilamine

15/6,KWIC/25
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10889670 PMID: 7881027
Dynamism of cytoprotective and antisecretory drugs in patients with unhealed gastric and duodenal ulcers.
1994

... carried out in our department to compare the efficacy of different cytoprotective (sucralfate, DE-NOL, **Vitamin** A) and antisecretory drugs (atropine, **cimetidine** , **ranitidine** , **famotidine** , pirenzepine) on ulcer healing in patients with chronic gastric ulcer (GU) and duodenal ulcer (DU ...

... patients were randomized in different groups. The patients were treated with atropine (1 mg/day), **cimetidine** (1000 mg/day), **ranitidine** (300 mg/day), **famotidine** (80 mg/day), pirenzepine (50 mg/day), sucralfate (1000 mg/day), **Vitamin** A (3 x 50,000 IU/day) alone or in combination with cyproheptadinum (3 x...

15/6,KWIC/26
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09267215 PMID: 1965038
Effect of cimetidine on eggshell quality and plasma 25-hydroxycholecalciferol in laying hens.
Nov 1990

... investigate the effect of feeding cimetidine (CIMET), ranging from 0 to 750 mg/kg, on **vitamin** D3 metabolism and eggshell calcification in laying hens fed two levels of **vitamin** D3 (500 and 2,000 ICU/kg). Final BW and feed intake were not significantly affected by either CIMET or **vitamin** D3 level. Feeding 500 and 750 mg of CIMET significantly decreased total egg production in hens fed either level of **vitamin** D3, but no differences were observed at lower CIMET levels. Tibia ash decreased significantly in hens fed 150 to 750 mg of CIMET, regardless of the **vitamin** D3 level. Plasma Ca and inorganic P concentrations were decreased in hens fed high CIMET...

... significantly decreased plasma 25-hydroxycholecalciferol (25-OHD3) levels at Week 2 in hens fed both **vitamin** D3 diets but not at Week 4. Eggshell breaking force, shell thickness, and percentage shell...

...eggshell quality, and plasma 25-OHD3 levels could be due to interference of CIMET with **vitamin** D3 metabolism in **vitamin** D3-replete laying hens. Shell quality decreased in CIMET-treated hens fed the higher **vitamin** D diet even though 250-HD3 plasma levels were three times higher than in hens fed the lower **vitamin** D diet, suggesting that CIMET affected shell quality through some mechanism other than inhibition of...

15/6,KWIC/27
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06669916 PMID: 6135642
[Effect of ranitidine on secretion of gastric intrinsic factor and absorption of vitamin B 12]
Effet de la **ranitidine** sur la secretion de facteur intrinseque gastrique et sur l'absorption de la vitamine B12.
Apr 1983

[Effect of ranitidine on secretion of gastric intrinsic factor and absorption of vitamin B 12]
Effet de la **ranitidine** sur la secretion de facteur intrinseque gastrique et sur l'absorption de la vitamine B12.
The effects of **ranitidine** , a new potent histamine H2-receptor antagonist, on gastric intrinsic factor (IF) secretion and protein...

... absorption were evaluated in 6 patients with duodenal ulcer, before, during and after discontinuation of **ranitidine** therapy. Oral **ranitidine** (150 mg twice a day) resulted in a non significant decrease of IF concentration and...

... was responsible for malabsorption of protein-bound cobalamin. This malabsorption was reversible upon discontinuation of **ranitidine** . These results indicate that occurrence of cobalamin deficiency cannot be excluded during long-term **ranitidine** treatment and emphasize the need for careful follow-up in these patients.
...Descriptors: PD; *Histamine H2 Antagonists--pharmacology--PD; *Intestinal Absorption--drug effects--DE; *Intrinsic Factor--secretion--SE; * **Vitamin** B 12--metabolism--ME

15/6,KWIC/28
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08602423 PMID: 2541973
Histamine stimulation of inositol phosphate metabolism in cultured human non-pigmented ciliary epithelial cells.
Apr 1989

Histamine stimulation of inositol phosphate metabolism in cultured human non-pigmented ciliary epithelial cells.
...100 microM histamine for 30 minutes resulted in a 3-5 fold increase in intracellular **inositol** phosphates. The stimulation by histamine was dose-dependent, with a half-maximal concentration of 3 microM and a maximal concentration of 100 microM. In response to histamine, **inositol** monophosphate increased approximately linearly for 30 min in the presence of 10 mM LiCl2, while **inositol** bisphosphate and **inositol** trisphosphate showed rapid rises complete within a few minutes. Treatment of cells with the H1...

... the histamine effect at 1 microM, with a half-maximal inhibition at 56 nM, whereas **cimetidine** , an H2 antagonist, had little effect at any concentration tested. Schild analysis of the diphenhydramine...
Descriptors: *Ciliary Body--metabolism--ME; *Histamine--pharmacology--PD; * **Inositol** Phosphates--metabolism--ME; *Sugar Phosphates--metabolism--ME; Cells, Cultured; Chlorides--metabolism--ME; Chromatography, Ion Exchange; **Cimetidine** --metabolism--ME; Diphenhydramine--metabolism--ME; Dose-Response Relationship, Drug; Epithelium--metabolism--ME; Humans;

Inositol 1,4,5-Trisphosphate; Lithium--metabolism--ME; Lithium Chloride; Time Factors
Chemical Name: Chlorides; Inositol Phosphates; Sugar Phosphates; Histamine; Cimetidine; Diphenhydramine; Lithium; Lithium Chloride; **Inositol** 1,4,5-Trisphosphate

15/6,KWIC/29
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

06984833 PMID: 6145676
In vivo and in vitro effects of CM 57755, a new gastric antisecretory agent acting on histamine H2 receptors.
1984

... lumen perfused rats it proved to be, on a molar basis, half as active as **cimetidine** and 1/13 as active as **ranitidine** in inhibiting histamine-induced gastric acid secretion. On the other hand, CM 57755 administered to...

... hypersecretory plateau evoked by constant infusion of dimaprit with a potency comparable to that of **cimetidine** . In this preparation, the inhibition at equieffective doses of antagonists was more sustained for CM 57755 than for **cimetidine** and **ranitidine** . Applied to isolated guinea-pig right atria and gastric mucosa, CM 57755 competitively antagonized histamine...
Descriptors: *Histamine H2 Antagonists--pharmacology--PD; * **Niacinamide** --analogs and derivatives--AA; Animals; Anti-Ulcer Agents; Cats; **Cimetidine** --pharmacology--PD; Dimaprit; Gastric Acid--secretion--SE; Gastric Mucosa--drug effects--DE; Gastric Mucosa--secretion--SE; Guinea Pigs; Heart Rate--drug effects--DE; Ileum; Muscle, Smooth--drug effects--DE ; **Niacinamide** --pharmacology--PD; **Ranitidine** --pharmacology--PD; Rats; Rats, Inbred Strains; Thiourea--antagonists and inhibitors--AI
Chemical Name: Anti-Ulcer Agents; Histamine H2 Antagonists; Cimetidine; Thiourea; Dimaprit; Ranitidine; ramixotidine; **Niacinamide**

15/6,KWIC/30
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

12139994 PMID: 9440141
Effects of vitamin E and cimetidine on peritonitis-induced lipid peroxidation.
1997

Effects of vitamin E and cimetidine on peritonitis-induced lipid peroxidation.
...of acute fecal peritonitis on plasma and tissue lipid peroxidation and possible protective effects of **vitamin** E (Vit E) and **cimetidine** at 4 h in a rat peritonitis model, four groups were designated as: controls, peritonitis, Vit E and **cimetidine** . Plasma, liver, lung and kidney thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARS) and conjugated diene (CD) levels...

... fecal peritonitis model caused a significant elevation in liver TBARS; however, neither Vit E nor **cimetidine** was effective in preventing TBARS formation. Administration of Vit E and **cimetidine** caused significant decrements from the peritonitis value in liver and lung CD levels.
Descriptors: ***Cimetidine** --pharmacology--PD; *Lipid Peroxidation--drug effects--DE; *Lipids--blood--BL; *Peritonitis--blood--BL; *Thiobarbituric

Acid Reactive Substances--metabolism--ME; * **Vitamin** E--pharmacology--PD
Chemical Name: Lipids; Thiobarbituric Acid Reactive Substances; Vitamin E ; **Cimetidine**

15/6,KWIC/31
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

13508428 PMID: 10475992
A rise in plasma creatinine that is not a sign of renal failure: which drugs can be responsible?
Sep 1999

...main, but not the single, determinant of the plasma creatinine levels. Several drugs, such as **cimetidine** , trimethoprim, corticosteroids, pyrimethamine, phenacemide, salicylates and active **vitamin** D metabolites, have been reported to increase plasma creatinine without influencing its glomerular filtration. **Cimetidine** , trimethoprim, pyrimethamine and salicylates can inhibit secretion of creatinine by the proximal tubule. Corticosteroids and **vitamin** D metabolites probably modify the production rate and the release of creatinine. The exact mechanism...
...; adverse effects--AE; Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal --adverse effects--AE; Anticonvulsants--adverse effects--AE; **Cimetidine** --adverse effects--AE; Histamine H2 Antagonists--adverse effects--AE; Humans; Kidney Failure--blood--BL; Kidney...

...effects--AE; Trimethoprim--adverse effects--AE; Urea--adverse effects --AE; Urea--analogs and derivatives--AA; **Vitamin** D--adverse effects--AE
...Chemical Name: Hormones; Anti-Infective Agents; Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal; Anticonvulsants; Benzeneacetamides; Histamine H2 Antagonists; Salicylates; **Vitamin** D; **Cimetidine** ; Urea; Pyrimethamine; Creatinine; phenacemide; Trimethoprim

15/6,KWIC/32
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09407792 PMID: 1674864
Presence of histamine H2-receptors on human gastric carcinoma cell line MKN-45 and their increase by retinoic acid treatment.
May 15 1991

... production in human gastric carcinoma cell line MKN-45, and this effect was inhibited by **cimetidine** but not by pyrilamine. Moreover, not only histamine but also **cimetidine** displaced the specific binding of [3H]tiotidine to these cells, whereas pyrilamine had no effect...
Descriptors: *Receptors, Histamine H2--metabolism--ME; * **Tretinoin** --pharmacology--PD; Binding, Competitive; Cell Line; **Cimetidine** --analogs and derivatives--AA; **Cimetidine** --metabolism--ME; **Cimetidine** --pharmacology--PD; Cyclic AMP--metabolism--ME; Histamine--pharmacology--PD ; Histamine H2 Antagonists--metabolism--ME; Humans...
Chemical Name: Histamine H2 Antagonists; Receptors, Histamine H2; **Tretinoin** ; Histamine; **Cimetidine** ; Cyclic AMP; tiotidine

15/6,KWIC/33
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

07375690 PMID: 3876861
A role for inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate in the initiation of

agonist-induced contractions of dog tracheal smooth muscle.
Sep 1985

A role for inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate in the initiation of agonist-induced contractions of dog tracheal smooth...
To elucidate the role of **inositol** 1,4,5-trisphosphate (Ins-P3) in the initiation of agonist-induced contraction of the...
Descriptors: ***Inosito** l Phosphates--pharmacology--PD; *Muscle, Smooth --drug effects--DE; *Sugar Phosphates--pharmacology--PD; 5-Hydroxytryptopha n--pharmacology--PD; Acetylcholine--pharmacology--PD; Animals; Calcium --metabolism--ME; **Cimetidine** --pharmacology--PD; Dinoprost; Dogs; Histamine--pharmacology--PD; **Inositol** 1,4,5-Trisphosphate; Muscle Contraction--drug effects--DE; Phosphatidic Acids--metabolism--ME; Prostaglandins F...
Chemical Name: **Inositol** Phosphates; Phosphatidic Acids; Prostaglandins F; Saponins; Sugar Phosphates; Histamine; Acetylcholine; **Cimetidine** ; Dinoprost; 5-Hydroxytryptophan; Calcium; **Inositol** 1,4,5-Trisphosphate

15/6,KWIC/34
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07051830 PMID: 6206989
Diagnostic and therapeutic applications of bentiromide screening test for exocrine pancreatic insufficiency in patients with cystic fibrosis. Comparison with other tests of exocrine pancreatic disease.
Oct 1984

Descriptors: ***4-Aminobenzoic Acid** --diagnostic use--DU; * **Aminobenzoic Acids** --diagnostic use--DU; *Cystic Fibrosis--physiopathology--PP; *Exocrine Pancreatic Insufficiency--diagnosis--DI; *Pancreatic Function... ; **4-Aminobenzoic Acid** --analogs and derivatives--AA; **4-Aminobenzoic Acid** --urine--UR; Adolescent; Adult; Amylases--blood--BL; Child; **Cimetidine** --therapeutic use--TU; Cystic Fibrosis--metabolism--ME; Exocrine Pancreatic Insufficiency--drug therapy--DT; Exocrine Pancreatic...
Chemical Name: **Aminobenzoic Acids** ; Isoenzymes; **4-Aminobenzoic Acid** ; bentiromide; **Cimetidine** ; Amylases

15/6,KWIC/35
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

09720628 PMID: 1554938
Methotrexate and nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drug interactions.
Feb 1992

; Adult; Aged; Blood Component Transfusion; Drug Interactions; Flurbiprofen--administration and dosage--AD; **Folic Acid** --therapeutic use --TU; Hospitalization; Humans; Methotrexate--administration and dosage--AD; **Ranitidine** --therapeutic use--TU; Sucralfate--therapeutic use--TU; **Vitamin** K--therapeutic use--TU
Chemical Name: **Vitamin** K; Flurbiprofen; Sucralfate; Methotrexate; **Folic Acid** ; **Ranitidine**

15/6,KWIC/36
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

07486272 PMID: 3949448
Evidence of the gastric cytoprotective effects of vitamin A, atropine

and cimetidine on the development of gastric mucosal damage produced by administration of indomethacin in healthy subjects.
1986

Evidence of the gastric cytoprotective effects of vitamin A, atropine and cimetidine on the development of gastric mucosal damage produced by administration of indomethacin in healthy subjects.
Certain compounds such as prostaglandins, atropine, **cimetidine** and carotenes are able to prevent the development of gastric mucosal damage produced in experimental...

... In the present study, carried out in 66 healthy human subjects, it was found that **vitamin** A at a dose of 100,000 IU i.m., atropine at 0.125 mg i.m., and **cimetidine** at 12.5 mg i.m., which doses do not inhibit the gastric basal secretion...

... indomethacin. It is concluded that this gastric cytoprotection, characteristic of prostaglandins but extending to atropine, **cimetidine** and **vitamin** A, holds good in man as well as experimental animals. Thus the potential clinical significance...

15/6,KWIC/37
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07215248 PMID: 6532122
The effect of gastric cytoprotective drugs (atropine, cimetidine , vitamin -A) on the indomethacin induced intestinal ulcers in rats.
1984

The effect of gastric cytoprotective drugs (atropine, cimetidine , vitamin -A) on the indomethacin induced intestinal ulcers in rats.
...1.5 ml. The animals received atropine (0.025-0.2-1.0 mg/kg), **cimetidine** (2.5-10-50 mg/kg) or **vitamin** -A(0.1-1.0-10 mg/kg) intraperitoneally in a single dose 15 min...

... c) adhesions as a consequence of ulcer perforation. Neither histamin H2 receptor antagonists, anticholinergics, nor **vitamin** -A affected the number and the severity of the indomethacin induced intestinal ulcers. These results suggest that, whereas atropine, **cimetidine** and **vitamin** -A have a cytoprotecting effect in the stomach, it appears that they have no role...

15/6,KWIC/38
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

08470787 PMID: 2905759
Haematological adverse effects of histamine H2-receptor antagonists.
Nov-Dec 1988

... antagonists are widely used in the treatment of gastrointestinal diseases related to gastric acid hypersecretion. **Cimetidine** was introduced into medical practice in 1976 and **ranitidine** , **famotidine** and **nizatidine** in 1981, 1985 and 1987, respectively. Haematological adverse effects are relatively uncommon and most have been reported in cases of **cimetidine** administration. These adverse effects are reviewed under 4 main headings: (a) blood cytopenias and leucocytosis...

... blood cytopenias attributed to these drugs are reviewed, of which 75 (88%) were associated with **cimetidine** therapy. In postmarketing

surveillance studies, the incidence of **cimetidine** -associated blood cytopenia has been evaluated at about 2.3 per 100,000 patients. Neutropenia ...

... be of particular clinical importance in cases of impaired renal elimination of H2-receptor antagonists. **Cimetidine** and probably to a lesser extent **ranitidine** potentiate the action of oral anticoagulants of both coumarin and indanedione structure. This may result...
...; Diseases--physiopathology--PP; Hemostasis--drug effects--DE; Humans; Iron--metabolism--ME; Neutropenia--chemically induced--CI; **Vitamin B 12** --metabolism--ME

15/6,KWIC/39
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13791721 PMID: 11457718
Independent organic cation transport activity of Na(+)-L- carnitine **cotransport system in LLC-PK(1) cells.**
Aug 2001

Independent organic cation transport activity of Na(+)-L- carnitine **cotransport system in LLC-PK(1) cells.**
We investigated expression of the Na(+)-L- **carnitine** cotransport system and its role in transport of tetraethylammonium in a kidney epithelial cell line, LLC-PK(1). L- **Carnitine** uptake in the LLC-PK(1) cells was markedly stimulated in the presence of Na...

...pmol x mg protein(-1) x 15 min(-1), respectively. Cationic drugs such as tetraethylammonium, **cimetidine** , and quinidine inhibited L- **carnitine** uptake. The basolateral-to-apical transport of [(14)C]tetraethylammonium was enhanced markedly in the...

...apical side at a pH of 5.9. Under the conditions in which Na(+)/L- **carnitine** cotransport activity was saturable by the addition of 100 microM L- **carnitine** to the apical-side medium, the basolateral-to-apical transcellular transport of [(14)C]tetraethylammonium was unaffected. These results suggested that the Na(+)-L- **carnitine** cotransporter is expressed in the apical membranes of LLC-PK(1) cells, and is not...
Descriptors: ***Carnitine** --metabolism--ME; *Carrier Proteins--metabolism --ME; *Kidney Tubules, Proximal--metabolism--ME; *Sodium--metabolism--ME; *Tetraethylammonium...
...; pharmacology--PD; Cations--metabolism--ME; Cell Line; Cell Polarity; Cephaloridine--pharmacology--PD; Cephalosporins--pharmacology--PD; **Cimetid ine** --pharmacology--PD; Enzyme Inhibitors--pharmacology--PD; Epithelial Cells--drug effects--DE; Epithelial Cells--metabolism--ME...

15/6,KWIC/40
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

09530853 PMID: 1916113
[Effects of gastric acid secretion inhibition on intrinsic factor secretion and cobalamin absorption]
Consequences de la reduction de la secretion acide gastrique sur la secretion de facteur intrinseque et l'absorption des cobalamines.
1991

Descriptors: *Gastric Acid--secretion--SE; *Intrinsic Factor--secretion --SE; * **Vitamin** B 12--pharmacokinetics--PK; Absorption--drug effects--DE;

Cimetidine --pharmacology--PD; **Cimetidine** --therapeutic use--TU; Duodenal Ulcer--drug therapy--DT; Gastrectomy--adverse effects--AE; Gastritis, Atrophic--metabolism--ME; Humans; Omeprazole--pharmacology--PD; Omeprazole--therapeutic use--TU; **Ranitidine** --pharmacology--PD; **Ranitidine** --therapeutic use--TU; Reference Values; **Vitamin** B 12--urine --UR

Chemical Name: Cimetidine; Ranitidine; **Vitamin** B 12; Omeprazole; Intrinsic Factor

15/6,KWIC/41

DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

09161541 PMID: 2172953

Effect of feeding isoniazid and cimetidine on growth and bone development in male broiler chicks.

Aug 1990

Effect of feeding isoniazid and0 cimetidine on growth and bone development in male broiler chicks.

Because previous studies indicated that **cimetidine** (CIMET) and isoniazid (ISON) may inhibit **vitamin** D metabolism in both rats and humans, experiments were conducted to evaluate the influence of...

... CIMET were also investigated when chicks were fed 200 or 1,000 ICU per kg **vitamin** D3. The interaction between **vitamin** D3 and CIMET was significant for BWG, FCB, TA, and TBF. These were significantly reduced as the CIMET level increased for birds fed the low **vitamin** D3 diet but were not significantly affected when fed the high D3 diet. In another study in which chicks were fed a diet with 1,100 ICU **vitamin** D3, lowering the dietary Ca, or P, or both did not result in any effect...

... The results indicate that CIMET possibly interferes with normal bone formation in chicks by altering **vitamin** D3 metabolism.

...Descriptors: Development--drug effects--DE; *Bone Diseases--chemically induced--CI; *Chickens--physiology--PH; *Cholecalciferol--metabolism--ME; * **Cimetidine** --pharmacology--PD; *Isoniazid--pharmacology--PD; *Weight Gain --drug effects--DE; Animals; Calcium--blood--BL; Cholecalciferol --antagonists and inhibitors--AI; **Cimetidine** --administration and dosage --AD; Isoniazid--administration and dosage--AD; Tensile Strength; Tibia --drug effects--DE...

15/6,KWIC/42

DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

08041587 PMID: 3675593

Histamine stimulates inositol phosphate accumulation via the H1-receptor in cultured human endothelial cells.

Oct 14 1987

Histamine stimulates inositol phosphate accumulation via the H1-receptor in cultured human endothelial cells.

The effects of histamine on [3H] **inositol** phosphate ([3H]IP) accumulation was examined in the presence of lithium in [3H] **inositol** -prelabelled human umbilical vein endothelial cells. Histamine stimulated total [3H]IP formation in a dose...

...half-maximal value (EC50) of around 1-2 X 10(-6) M. Mepyramine, but not **cimetidine** , completely abolished the histamine response indicating that

activation of phosphoinositide hydrolysis is mediated via H1-receptors. These data are the first to suggest that activation of **inositol** lipid hydrolysis is the underlying transmembrane signalling mechanism histamine H1-receptors employ in mediating various...

Descriptors: *Endothelium, Vascular--metabolism--ME; *Histamine --pharmacology--PD; * **Inositol** Phosphates--biosynthesis--BI; *Receptors, Histamine--physiology--PH; *Receptors, Histamine H1--physiology--PH; *Sugar Phosphates--biosynthesis...
; Cells, Cultured; **Cimetidine** --pharmacology--PD; Endothelium, Vascular --drug effects--DE; Humans; **Inositol** --metabolism--ME; Kinetics; Pyrilamine--pharmacology--PD; Umbilical Veins--metabolism--ME

Chemical Name: Inositol Phosphates; Receptors, Histamine; Receptors, Histamine H1; Sugar Phosphates; Histamine; **Cimetidine** ; **Inositol** ; Pyrilamine

15/6,KWIC/43

DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

08772237 PMID: 2806532

[Modification of the pharmacokinetics of ortophen and its analgesic activity by inducers and inhibitors of xenobiotic metabolism enzymes and thiamine diphosphate]

Modifikatsiia farmakokinetiki ortofena i ego anal'geticheskoi aktivnosti induktorami i ingibitorami aktivnosti fermentov metabolizma ksenobiotikov i tiamindifosfatom.

Jul-Aug 1989

... of ortophen and its analgesic activity by inducers and inhibitors of xenobiotic metabolism enzymes and thiamine **diphosphate]**

...accelerate ortophen elimination from blood of rats and to decrease its analgesic activity. Administration of **cimetidine** (100 mg/kg, intragastrically once a day for 5 days), cobalt chloride (10 mg/kg, subcutaneously twice) and **thiamine** diphosphate (10 mg/kg, intraperitoneally once a day for a week) was found to slow down elimination of ortophen from blood and to enhance its analgesic effect. **Cimetidine** slows down ortophen elimination from blood of the patients.

Descriptors: *Analgesics--pharmacokinetics--PK; *Diclofenac--pharmacokinetics--PK; * **Thiamine** Pyrophosphate--pharmacology--PD; *Xenobiotics --metabolism--ME; Analgesics--pharmacology--PD; Animals; **Cimetidine** --pharmacology--PD; Cytochrome P-450 Enzyme System --antagonists and inhibitors--AI; Cytochrome P-450 Enzyme...

Chemical Name: Analgesics; Xenobiotics; Diclofenac; **Thiamine** Pyrophosphate; Phenobarbital; **Cimetidine** ; Cytochrome P-450 Enzyme System

15/6,KWIC/44

DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

08526281 PMID: 2906873

Plasma prolactin, sex steroids and gastrin in human volunteers treated for 2 weeks with therapeutic doses of cimetidine **or the new histamine H2-receptor antagonist ramixotidine (CM 57755A).**

1988

...sex steroids and gastrin in human volunteers treated for 2 weeks with therapeutic doses of cimetidine **or the new histamine H2-receptor antagonist ramixotidine (CM 57755A).**

... eight healthy male volunteers received placebo for 2 days, then daily morning doses either of **cimetidine** 800 mg, ramixotidine 750 mg (CM

57755A), or placebo, for 14 days, and then were...

... plasma gastrin levels ranged between 27 and 42 pg/ml, respectively, in the placebo and **cimetidine** treated groups on test day 3, and intermediate values were found in the group receiving...

Descriptors: ***Cimetidine** --pharmacology--PD; *Histamine H2 Antagonists --pharmacology--PD; *Hormones--blood--BL; * **Niacinamide** --analogs and derivatives--AA; Adult; Cimetidine --administration and dosage--AD; Estradiol--blood--BL; Gastrins--blood--BL; Histamine H2 Antagonists --administration and dosage--AD; Humans; **Niacinamide** --administration and dosage--AD; **Niacinamide** --pharmacology--PD; Prolactin--blood--BL; Testosterone--blood--BL

Chemical Name: Gastrins; Histamine H2 Antagonists; Hormones; Estradiol; **Cimetidine** ; Testosterone; ramixotidine; Prolactin; **Niacinamide**

15/6,KWIC/45

DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

13069445 PMID: 11037578

Novel approach to in vivo screening for radioprotective activity in whole mice: in vivo electron spin resonance study probing the redox reaction of nitroxyl.

Jun 2000

...ethylphosphorothioic acid (WR-2721), 4-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-piperidine-N-oxyl (TEMPOL), **cimetidine** , interleukin-1 beta (IL-1 beta) and stem cell factor (SCF). The enhancement of the...

; Amifostine--pharmacology--PD; Animals; **Ascorbic Acid** --analogs and derivatives--AA; **Ascorbic Acid** --pharmacology--PD; Chromans--pharmacology --PD; **Cimetidine** --pharmacology--PD; Cyclic N-Oxides--pharmacology--PD; Dose-Response Relationship, Drug; Interleukin-1--pharmacology--PD...

...Agents--analysis--AN; Recombinant Proteins--pharmacology--PD; Serotonin --pharmacology--PD; Stem Cell Factor--pharmacology--PD; **Vitamin** E --analogs and derivatives--AA; **Vitamin** E--pharmacology--PD

...Chemical Name: 1; Nitrogen Oxides; Pyrrolidines; Radiation-Protective Agents; Recombinant Proteins; Stem Cell Factor; EPC-K(1); **Vitamin** E; nitroxyl; Amifostine; 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-4-piperidinol-N-oxyl; 3-carbamoyl -2,2,5,5-tetramethyl-1-pyrrolidinyl-N-oxyl; Serotonin; **Ascorbic Acid** ; **Cimetidine** ; 6-hydroxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethylchroman-2-carboxylic acid

15/6,KWIC/46

DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

10272443 PMID: 8358540

Desensitization of histamine H1 receptor-mediated inositol **phosphate production in HeLa cells.**

Jun 1993

Desensitization of histamine H1 receptor-mediated inositol **phosphate production in HeLa cells.**

1. Histamine stimulated the accumulation of total [3H]- **inositol** phosphates (IPn) in control HeLa cells with an EC50 of 3.7 +/- 0.7 microM ...

...M) inhibited the histamine response (10(-4) M) by 83 +/- 7%, whereas the H2 antagonist, **ranitidine** (10(-4) M), and H3 antagonist, thioperamide (10(-6) M), were ineffective. 3. Histamine (10...

Descriptors: *Inositol Phosphates--biosynthesis--BI; *Receptors, Histamine H1--physiology--PH; Bradykinin--pharmacology--PD; Hela Cells; Histamine--pharmacology--PD; Humans; **Inositol** --metabolism--ME; Piperidines--pharmacology--PD; Pyrilamine--pharmacology--PD; **Ranitidine** --pharmacology--PD; Receptors, Histamine H1--drug effects--DE; Sodium Fluoride--pharmacology--PD

Chemical Name: **Inositol** Phosphates; Piperidines; Receptors, Histamine H1; thioperamide; Histamine; Bradykinin; **Ranitidine** ; **Inositol** ; Sodium Fluoride; Pyrilamine

15/6,KWIC/47

09487654 PMID: 1651868

Characterization of histamine receptors modulating inotropic and biochemical activities in rabbit left atria.

Apr 10 1991

... histamine produced a concentration-dependent positive inotropic effect, an effect which was competitively antagonized by **cimetidine** but not altered by chlorpheniramine. Schild analysis showed that the pA2 value for **cimetidine** was 6.55 and the slope was not significantly different from unity. An excellent correlation...

... H2-receptors. Histamine also produced concentration-dependent stimulation of phosphoinositide hydrolysis as measured by [3H] **inositol** monophosphate accumulation. The phosphoinositide response to histamine was blocked by chlorpheniramine and mepyramine but not by **cimetidine** . The data indicate that histamine H1-receptors, in addition to histamine H2-receptors, are present...

; Animals; Atrial Function; **Cimetidine** --analogs and derivatives--AA; **Cimetidine** --metabolism--ME; Heart--drug effects--DE; Heart Atria--drug effects--DE; Heart Atria--ultrastructure--UL; Histamine--pharmacology--PD; Hydrolysis; **Inositol** Phosphates--metabolism--ME; Myocardial Contraction --drug effects--DE; Phosphatidylinositols--metabolism--ME; Pyrilamine --metabolism--ME; Rabbits...

Chemical Name: Cardiotonic Agents; **Inositol** Phosphates; Phosphatidylinositols; Receptors, Histamine H1; Receptors, Histamine H2; Tritium; Histamine; **Cimetidine** ; tiotidine; Pyrilamine

15/6,KWIC/48

07754239 PMID: 2879021

Inhibition of dimaprit- and pentagastrin-induced gastric acid secretion in cats by the new histamine H2 antagonist, CM 57755.

Nov 1986

... of CM 57755, a new histamine-H2 receptor antagonist, have been compared with those of **cimetidine** on gastric acid secretion induced by intravenous infusions of dimaprit or pentagastrin into conscious cats...

...the dimaprit dose-response curve. The potency of CM 57755 was comparable with that of **cimetidine** as shown by similar doses causing a 5-fold displacement to the right of the...

...1 h-1 for CM 57755 and 4.7 mumol kg-1 h-1 for **cimetidine**). Unlike that with dimaprit, the acid secretion stimulated by increasing doses of

pentagastrin was inhibited...

... by constant infusion of dimaprit. At equieffective doses, CM 57755 caused more sustained inhibition than **cimetidine** .
Descriptors: *Gastric Acid--secretion--SE; *Histamine H2 Antagonists --pharmacology--PD; * **Niacinamide** --analogs and derivatives--AA; *Pentagastrin--antagonists and inhibitors--AI; *Thiourea--antagonists and inhibitors--AI; Animals; Cats; **Cimetidine** --pharmacology--PD; Dimaprit; Kinetics; **Niacinamide** --pharmacology--PD
Chemical Name: Histamine H2 Antagonists; **Cimetidine** ; Pentagastrin; Thiourea; Dimaprit; ramixotidine; **Niacinamide**

15/6,KWIC/49
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

07673925 PMID: 3758150
Lack of effect of cimetidine **on pharmacodynamics and kinetics of single oral doses of R- and S-acenocoumarol.**
1986

Lack of effect of cimetidine **on pharmacodynamics and kinetics of single oral doses of R- and S-acenocoumarol.**
... AC and S-AC) were followed in healthy subjects and the effect on them of **cimetidine** 800 mg/day was also investigated. The AC enantiomers differed greatly in their pharmacokinetics. The...

... was observed only after administration of R-AC. The inactivity of S-AC as a **vitamin** K antagonist must be ascribed to its short MRT. **Cimetidine** did not affect the acute oral kinetics of R- and S-AC, nor did it...

... urinary excretion pattern of the 6- and 7-hydroxylated AC metabolites was not altered during **cimetidine** treatment. Although the present studies showed no effect of **cimetidine** on the pharmacokinetics and dynamics of acenocoumarol, the findings of Serlin et al. suggest that **cimetidine** should not be administered during acenocoumarol therapy.
Descriptors: *Acenocoumarol--metabolism--ME; * **Cimetidine** --pharmacology --PD
Chemical Name: Acenocoumarol; **Cimetidine**

15/6,KWIC/50
DIALOG(R)File 155:(c) format only 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

07342740 PMID: 4035294
The effect of ranitidine **on the absorption of food cobalamins.**
Aug 1985

The effect of ranitidine **on the absorption of food cobalamins.**
The effect of the histamine H2-receptor antagonist **ranitidine** on the absorption of food cobalamins was investigated in 20 healthy volunteers randomized to treatment with **ranitidine** or placebo for 1 week. Liver homogenates containing cobalamins labelled in vivo with cobalt-57...
Descriptors: *Food; *Intestinal Absorption--drug effects--DE; * **Ranitidine** --pharmacology--PD; * **Vitamin** B 12--metabolism--ME
Chemical Name: Cobalt Radioisotopes; **Ranitidine** ; **Vitamin B 12**
? logoff hold
20oct05 12:49:35 User228206 Session D2529.2
$18.51 5.444 DialUnits File155
$2.50 50 Type(s) in Format 95 (KWIC)

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         $2.50  50 Types
    $21.01  Estimated cost File155
     $1.33  TELNET
    $22.34  Estimated cost this search
    $22.34  Estimated total session cost   5.659 DialUnits

Logoff: level 05.07.12 D  12:49:35

You are now logged off
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ile 155:MEDLINE(R) 1951-2005/Oct 19
       (c) format only 2005 Dialog

      Set  Items  Description
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Cost is in DialUnits
? ds
Terminal set to DLINK
? t s15/9/7 8 10 12 1 4

Set     Items   Description
S1     127149   'VITAMIN' OR 'VITAMIN A'
S2      35370   R1-R7
S3       2336   E4-E36
S4     129115   R1-R36
S5      11841   'VITAMIN B 12'
S6        656   'VITAMIN C'
S7      25138   R1:R2
S8          7   'VITAMIN C/ADMINISTRATION'
S9     263575   S1 OR S2 OR S3 OR S4 OR S5 OR S6 OR S7
S10    263575   S9 OR S8
S11       231   S10 AND (CIMETIDINE? OR RANITIDINE? OR FAMOTIDINE? OR NIZA-
              TIDINE?)
S12        11   S11/2003:2005
S13       220   S11 NOT S12
S14       220   RD (unique items)
S15        50   TARGET - S14
? logoff hold

 15/9/7
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
(c) format only 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

11334464   PMID: 8704609
   [The influence of retinol , tocopherol and cimetidine on the
ulcerogenic effect of Orthofen, indomethacin and naproxen]
  Vliianie retinola, tokoferola i tsimetidina na ul'tserogennyi effekt
ortofena, indomtatsina i naproksena.
  Stanislavchuk N A; Pentiuk A A; Vovk O G; Ostapchuk E I
  Eksperimental'naia i klinicheskaia farmakologiia (RUSSIA)   Nov-Dec 1995,
  58 (6) p33-5, ISSN 0869-2092   Journal Code: 9215981
  Publishing Model Print
  Document type: Journal Article ; English Abstract
  Languages: RUSSIAN
  Main Citation Owner: NLM
  Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
  Subfile:   INDEX MEDICUS
  The influence of retinol , alpha-tocopherol, and cimetidine on
ulceration induced by ortophen, indomethacin, naproxen was studied on rats.
It was shown that alfa-tocopherol, retinol , and cimetidine reduce the
damaging effect of these drugs on the gastroduodenal mucosa of rats thus
normalizing the phospholipid content. The influence of alpha-tocopherol and
 retinol  on the side-effects of ortophen was studied in children with
rheumatoid arthritis. Ortophen was found to cause gastroduodenal
side-effects in more than 30% of patients and decrease the levels of
 vitamin  A and E in children. The use of retinol and alpha-tocopherol in
cotherapy decreases the frequency and severity of side-effects and reduces
the vitamin deficiency.
  Tags: Male
  Descriptors: *Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal--adverse effects
--AE; *Anti-Ulcer Agents--therapeutic use--TU; *Cimetidine--therapeutic use
```

--TU; *Diclofenac--adverse effects--AE; *Indomethacin--adverse effects--AE; *Naproxen--adverse effects--AE; *Peptic Ulcer--prevention and control--PC; *Vitamin A--therapeutic use--TU; *Vitamin E--therapeutic use--TU; Adolescent; Animals; Arthritis, Experimental--complications--CO; Arthritis, Experimental--drug therapy--DT; Arthritis, Rheumatoid --complications--CO; Arthritis, Rheumatoid--drug therapy--DT; Child; Child, Preschool; Drug Evaluation; Drug Evaluation, Preclinical; Drug Interactions; Humans; Peptic Ulcer--chemically induced--CI; Rats; Rats, Wistar

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal); 0 (Anti-Ulcer Agents); 11103-57-4 (Vitamin A); 1406-18-4 (Vitamin E); 15307-86-5 (Diclofenac); 22204-53-1 (Naproxen); 51481-61-9 (Cimetidine); 53-86-1 (Indomethacin)

Record Date Created: 19960912

Record Date Completed: 19960912

15/9/8

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

12721575 PMID: 10607016

Comparative effect of palm vitamin E and ranitidine on the healing of ethanol-induced gastric lesions in rats.

Jaarin K; Renuvathani M; Nafeeza M I; Gapor M T

Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur. kamsiah@medic.ukm.my

International journal of experimental pathology (ENGLAND) Oct 1999, 80 (5) p259-63, ISSN 0959-9673 Journal Code: 9014042

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The effect of palm **vitamin** E on the healing of ethanol-induced gastric lesion was compared with **ranitidine** . Fifty-six male rats of Sprague-Dawley species (200-250 g of weight) were randomly divided into three groups (N = 14). Gastric mucosal injury was induced by orogastric tube administration of 0.5 ml 100% ethanol. Immediately after induction, Group I (k) rats was fed with a normal diet (control), group II (p) was fed palm **vitamin** E enriched diet (150 mg/kg food), Group III(r) was treated with **ranitidine** 30 mg/kg body weight intraperitoneally and Group IV (p + r) was fed with palm **vitamin** E and treated with **ranitidine** 30 mg/kg body weight intraperitoneally of the same dose. The rats were killed at the end of 1 week and 3 weeks of treatment or feeding. The rate of gastric healing was faster in palm **vitamin** E treated group compared to control and **ranitidine** treated groups as shown by a lower mean ulcer index. The effect was seen as early as the first week of treatment whereas **ranitidine** did not show any healing effect even after 3 weeks of therapy. Neither gastric acidity nor gastric mucus production are involved in gastroprotective effect of palm **vitamin** E. The most probable mechanism is via reducing lipid peroxidation process as shown by a significant decrease in gastric MDA.

Tags: Comparative Study; Male

Descriptors: *Anti-Ulcer Agents--therapeutic use--TU; *Ranitidine --therapeutic use--TU; *Stomach Ulcer--drug therapy--DT; *Vitamin E --therapeutic use--TU; Animals; Ethanol; Gastric Acidity Determination; Mucus--drug effects--DE; Plant Oils; Rats; Rats, Sprague-Dawley; Stomach Ulcer--chemically induced--CI; Wound Healing--drug effects--DE

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Anti-Ulcer Agents); 0 (Plant Oils); 1406-18-4 (Vitamin E); 64-17-5 (Ethanol); 66357-35-5 (Ranitidine); 8002-75-3 (palm oil)
Record Date Created: 20000307
Record Date Completed: 20000307

15/9/10

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

07534399 PMID: 2938614

Stereoselective interaction between the R enantiomer of warfarin and cimetidine .

Choonara I A; Cholerton S; Haynes B P; Breckenridge A M; Park B K

British journal of clinical pharmacology (ENGLAND) Mar 1986, 21 (3) p271-7, ISSN 0306-5251 Journal Code: 7503323
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The stereoselectivity of the pharmacokinetic interaction between warfarin and **cimetidine** was investigated in eight healthy volunteers. The warfarin enantiomers were given separately as single doses (15 mg) alone and during chronic administration of **cimetidine** (1 g day-1). **Cimetidine** did not interact with S warfarin but there was an interaction with the R enantiomer of warfarin. **Cimetidine** caused a significant increase in the mean plasma half-life of R warfarin (from 47.8 h to 57.8 h) and a significant decrease in its mean plasma clearance (from 2.3 to 1.7 ml h-1 kg-1) (P less than 0.02). Administration of a pharmacological dose of **vitamin** K1 together with the enantiomers of warfarin was necessary clinically and resulted in elevation of **vitamin** K1 2,3-epoxide concentrations, which were similar in each case.

Tags: Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Descriptors: ***Cimetidine** --adverse effects--AE; *Warfarin--blood--BL; Administration, Oral; Bradycardia--chemically induced--CI; Cimetidine --blood--BL; Drug Eruptions--etiology--ET; Drug Interactions; Half-Life; Humans; Hypotension--chemically induced--CI; Injections, Intravenous; Kinetics; Protein Binding--drug effects--DE; Prothrombin Time; Random Allocation; Stereoisomerism; Vitamin K 1--administration and dosage--AD; Vitamin K 1--adverse effects--AE; **Vitamin** K 1--analogs and derivatives --AA; **Vitamin** K 1--blood--BL
CAS Registry No.: 25486-55-9 (vitamin K1 oxide); 51481-61-9 (Cimetidine); 81-81-2 (Warfarin); 84-80-0 (Vitamin K 1)
Record Date Created: 19860528
Record Date Completed: 19860528

15/9/12

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

08458772 PMID: 2974998

Comparison of the gastric antisecretory effects of ramixotidine dihydrochloride (CM 57755), a new H2 receptor antagonist, and cimetidine in dogs.

Soldani G; Lavezzo A; Bianchetti A; Manzoni L; Mengozzi G; Manara L
Laboratory of Pharmacology, Veterinary School, University of Pisa, Italy.

Pharmacological research communications (UNITED STATES) Aug 1988, 20 (8) p663-72, ISSN 0031-6989 Journal Code: 0236354
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

This paper compares the effects of ramixotidine dihydrochloride (CM 57755) with those of **cimetidine** on gastric acid secretion and gastrin release in conscious dogs chronically fitted with Heidenhain pouches and/or gastric fistulae. At equimolar doses, intravenous (i.v.) or intragastric (i.g.) CM 57755 caused similar inhibition of dimaprit- or pentagastrin-induced secretion than **cimetidine** . Acid secretion stimulated by a meat meal was significantly reduced by both CM 57755 and **cimetidine** . Neither CM 57755 (4.5 and 9 mumol/kg) nor **cimetidine** (4 mumol/kg) modified gastrin release, while **cimetidine** (8 mumol/kg) significantly increased it. Judging from these results, while CM 57755 appears to be an inhibitor of gastric acid secretion induced by different stimulants in dogs with potency comparable to **cimetidine** . The increase in plasma gastrin levels seen after **cimetidine** but not after CM 57755 suggests that **cimetidine** releases gastrin by a mechanism independent of H2 receptor antagonism.

Tags: Comparative Study; Male
Descriptors: *Anti-Ulcer Agents--pharmacology--PD; *Cimetidine --pharmacology--PD; * **Niacinamide** --analogs and derivatives--AA; *Receptors, Histamine H2--drug effects--DE; Animals; Dogs; Gastric Acid --secretion--SE; Gastrins--metabolism--ME; Niacinamide--pharmacology--PD; Pentagastrin--pharmacology--PD
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Anti-Ulcer Agents); 0 (Gastrins); 0 (Receptors, Histamine H2); 51481-61-9 (Cimetidine); 5534-95-2 (Pentagastrin); 84071-15-8 (ramixotidine); 98-92-0 (Niacinamide)
Record Date Created: 19890221
Record Date Completed: 19890221

15/9/1
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

11980078 PMID: 9263236
Stability of ranitidine and thiamine in parenteral nutrition solutions.
Baumgartner T G; Henderson G N; Fox J; Gondi U
Shands Hospital, University of Florida, Gainesville 32610-0316, USA.
Nutrition (Burbank, Los Angeles County, Calif.) (UNITED STATES) Jun 1997, 13 (6) p547-53, ISSN 0899-9007 Journal Code: 8802712
Publishing Model Print; Comment in Nutrition. 1997 Jun;13(6) 571-2; Comment in PMID 9263240
Document type: Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Our objectives were to ascertain the stability of thiamine HCl (3 mg/L) and ranitidine HCl (150 mg/L) at room and refrigeration temperatures in a central vein formula of parenteral nutrition (PN) solution (containing 6% amino acid, 25% carbohydrate, macro- and microminerals, and multivitamins) and to determine the effect of ranitidine on the stability of thiamine. Stability of thiamine and ranitidine in PN solutions was also compared with PN-salt solutions, which contained no amino acids or carbohydrates, to

indirectly ascertain the impact of these macronutrients on the stability of these moieties. High-pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC) methods were developed to measure thiamine and ranitidine in the PN mixture. Stability studies were conducted in triplicate and each sample was assayed in duplicate using newly developed HPLC methods. Refrigeration provided stability for both **ranitidine** and **thiamine** for extended periods of time. At room temperature, **ranitidine** was also shown to be stable for about 188 h; there was, however, significant degradation of **thiamine** at 24 h with, and without, addition of **ranitidine** . The time required for 10% of **thiamine** to degrade was calculated to be 12.9 h for the PN mixture containing multivitamins and **ranitidine** ; 11.1 h for the PN mixture containing multivitamins alone; and 33.4 h for the PN mixture containing only **thiamine** HCl. This work suggests that the concentration of **thiamine** in this central vein PN formula, with or without **ranitidine** , falls below the 90% acceptable stability within 24 h.

Tags: Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Descriptors: *Parenteral Nutrition, Total; *Ranitidine--analysis--AN; *Thiamine--analysis--AN; Chromatography, High Pressure Liquid--methods--MT; Drug Interactions; Drug Stability; Humans; Ranitidine--pharmacology--PD; Refrigeration; Solutions--chemistry--CH; Temperature; Thiamine --pharmacology--PD

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Solutions); 59-43-8 (Thiamine); 66357-35-5 (Ranitidine)

Record Date Created: 19971030

Record Date Completed: 19971030

15/9/4

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

14182784 PMID: 11978157

Vitamin B(12) deficiency associated with histamine(2)-receptor antagonists and a proton-pump inhibitor.

Ruscin J Mark; Page Robert Lee; Valuck Robert J

Department of Pharmacy Practice, School of Pharmacy, University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, 4200 E Ninth Avenue, Denver, CO 80262-0001, USA. mark.ruscin@uchsc.edu

Annals of pharmacotherapy (United States) May 2002, 36 (5) p812-6, ISSN 1060-0280 Journal Code: 9203131

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Case Reports; Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

OBJECTIVE: To report a case of vitamin B(12) deficiency associated with long-term use (approximately 4 1/2 y) of histamine(2) (H(2))-receptor antagonists and a proton-pump inhibitor (PPI) in a patient with gastroesophageal reflux. CASE SUMMARY: A 78-year-old nonvegetarian white woman with symptomatic gastroesophageal reflux (GER) was started on cimetidine 300 mg 4 times daily in February 1990 and took various other antisecretory medications over the course of the next 4 1/2 years. She had a normal serum vitamin B(12) concentration of 413 pg/mL in August 1992. In June 1994, her serum vitamin B(12) concentration was found to be in the low normal range at 256 pg/mL. Biochemical markers of vitamin B(12)-dependent enzyme activity were measured at that time, and methylmalonic acid (MMA) and homocysteine (HCYS) were elevated at 757 nmol/L and 27.3 micromol/L, respectively. Serum folate was within the normal range at 4.9 ng/mL, and serum creatinine was slightly elevated at 1.4 mg/dL. MMA and HCYS

concentrations decreased dramatically with oral replacement of vitamin B(12) 1000 microg/d, which confirmed **vitamin** B(12) deficiency. Oral replacement also demonstrated that the woman was able to adequately absorb nonprotein-bound **vitamin** B(12) from the gastrointestinal tract, suggesting that her deficiency was a result of food-cobalamin malabsorption. The accumulation of MMA and HCYS was not a consequence of renal dysfunction, since both metabolites dramatically decreased with **vitamin** B(12) replacement. DISCUSSION: Malabsorption of dietary protein-bound **vitamin** B(12) has been demonstrated with the use of H(2)-receptor antagonists and PPIs. One previous case report of **vitamin** B(12) deficiency resulting from long-term use of omeprazole has been published. The malabsorption of dietary **vitamin** B(12) is thought to be a result of its impaired release from food protein, which requires gastric acid and pepsin as the initial step in the absorption process. CONCLUSIONS: The use of H(2)-receptor antagonists and/or PPIs may impair the absorption of protein-bound dietary **vitamin** B(12) and could contribute to the development of **vitamin** B(12) deficiency with prolonged use. Patients taking these medications for extended periods of time, particularly >4 years, should be monitored for **vitamin** B(12) status.

Tags: Female

Descriptors: *Cimetidine--adverse effects--AE; *Enzyme Inhibitors --adverse effects--AE; *Histamine H2 Antagonists--adverse effects--AE; *Omeprazole--adverse effects--AE; *Proton Pumps--antagonists and inhibitors --AE; *Vitamin B 12 Deficiency--chemically induced--CI; Aged; Cimetidine --therapeutic use--TU; Creatinine--blood--BL; Enzyme Inhibitors --therapeutic use--TU; Folic Acid--blood--BL; Gastroesophageal Reflux--drug therapy--DT; Histamine H2 Antagonists--therapeutic use--TU; Homocysteine --blood--BL; Humans; Methylmalonic Acid--blood--BL; Omeprazole--therapeutic use--TU; Vitamin B 12--analysis--AN; Vitamin B 12--pharmacokinetics--PK

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Enzyme Inhibitors); 0 (Histamine H2 Antagonists) ; 0 (Proton Pumps); 454-28-4 (Homocysteine); 51481-61-9 (Cimetidine); 516-05-2 (Methylmalonic Acid); 59-30-3 (Folic Acid); 60-27-5 (Creatinine); 68-19-9 (Vitamin B 12); 73590-58-6 (Omeprazole)

Record Date Created: 20020429

Record Date Completed: 20021018

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              $1.32  6 Type(s) in Format  9
           $1.32  6 Types
     $2.14  Estimated cost File155
     $0.26  TELNET
     $2.40  Estimated cost this search
     $2.40  Estimated total session cost   0.243 DialUnits


Logoff: level 05.07.12 D  12:56:15


You are now logged off
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PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040126318
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040126318 A1

TITLE: Methods, formulations and kits for monitoring and diagnosing gastric emptying and gastroparesis, and formulations for determining gastrointestinal motility

PUBLICATION-DATE: July 1, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY
Ehrenpreis, Eli D.	Skokie	IL	US

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/9.1; 424/468, 514/200, 514/23, 514/263.34, 514/474, 514/8

CLAIMS:

What is claimed is:

1. A method of monitoring gastric emptying in a mammal comprising: a. administering to said mammal a formulation comprising an agent that is formulated in a delayed-release formulation that prevents said agent from being released into the gastrointestinal tract when the pH of the gastrointestinal tract is lower than about 6.0, and b. determining the amount of time taken for an elevated concentration of said agent to be found in the blood of said mammal.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the amount of time taken for elevated concentrations to be found in the blood of said mammal is greater than five minutes.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein said agent is an agent that is not present in normal dietary substances.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein said agent is a sugar.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein said sugar is selected from the group consisting of D-xylose, D-galactose, D-mannose, D-fructose, L-fucose, L-rhamnose, and L-sorbose.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein said agent is selected from the group consisting of acetominophen, aspirin, caffeine, cephalosporins, beta-lactam antibiotics, cimetidine, ranitidine, famotidine, nizaditine, alprazolam, gentamicin, amikacin, vancomycin, diclofenac, ibuprofen, D-amino acids, beta carotene, ascorbic acid, sulfur dioxide, biotin, inositol, zinc, vitamin B12, folate, aluminum sulfate, eugenol, citral, vanillin, and malic acid.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein said agent is encapsulated in a pH-sensitive formulation.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein said agent is non-isotopic.